CHAPTER 134

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

ZONING COMMISSION

S. F. 665

AN ACT granting to any city or town, including cities acting under the commission plan of government and special charter cities, the power to appoint a zoning commission and to prescribe its duties; to divide the city or town into districts with respect to the development and uses of the property therein; and to adopt uniform rules for such property which may affect the general welfare; to provide for the appointment of a board of adjustment and to prescribe its duties; to institute appropriate action or proceedings in case of violation of this act or of any ordinance or other regulation made under authority conferred thereby; and providing for appeals from the action of the board of adjustment, and from the city council, and prescribing notice and hearing of such appeal; also providing that when any city or town avails itself of the provisions of this act, the provisions of chapter one hundred thirty-eight (138) acts of the thirty-seventh general assembly and acts amendatory thereof, shall be inoperative and void.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

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SECTION 1. Building restrictions. That for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals or the general welfare of the com-2 3 munity, any city or town, including cities acting under the commission plan of government and special charter cities, is hereby empowered to regulate and restrict the height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures and 9 land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes.

- SEC. 2. Districts and restrictions therein. For any or all of said purposes the local legislative body, hereinafter referred to as the council, may divide the city or town into districts of such number, shape and area as may be deemed best suited to carry out the purposes of this act; and within such districts it may regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures or land. All such regulations and restrictions shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings throughout each district, but the regulations in one district may differ from those in other districts.
- Standard for regulations. Such regulations shall be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan and designed to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to promote health and the general welfare; to provide adequate light and air, to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements. Such regulations shall be made with reasonable consideration, among other things, as to the character of the area of the 10 district and the peculiar suitability of such area for particular uses, and with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging 11

the most appropriate use of land throughout such city or town. 12

SEC. 4. Hearings. The council of such city or town shall provide for the manner in which such regulations and restrictions and the boundaries of such districts shall be determined, established and enforced, and from time to time amended, supplemented or changed.

However, no such regulation, restriction or boundary shall become effective until after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least fifteen days notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a paper of general circulation in such city or town.

SEC. 5. Amendments and changes. Such regulations, restrictions and boundaries may, from time to time, be amended, supplemented, changed, modified or repealed. In case, however, of a protest against such change signed by the owners of twenty per cent or more either of the area of the lots included in such proposed change, or of those immediately adjacent in the rear thereof extending the depth of one lot or not to exceed 200 feet therefrom, or of those directly opposite thereto, extending the depth, of one lot or not to exceed 200 feet from the street frontage of such opposite lots, such amendment shall not become effective except by the favorable vote of at least three-fourths of all the members of the council.

The provisions of the previous section relative to public hearings and official notice shall apply equally to all changes or amendments.

SEC. 6. Zoning commission. In order to avail itself of the powers conferred by this act, the council shall appoint a commission, to be known as the zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various original districts, and appropriate regulations and restrictions to be enforced therein. Where a city plan commission already exists, it may be appointed as the zoning commission.

Such commission shall, with due diligence, prepare a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report; and such council shall not hold its public hearings or take action until it has received the final report of such commission.

After the adoption of such regulations, restrictions and boundaries of districts, the zoning commission may, from time to time, recommend to the council amendments, supplements, changes or modifications.

SEC. 7. Board of adjustment. The council shall provide for the appointment of a board of adjustment and in the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to the authority of this act shall provide that the said board of adjustment may in appropriate cases and subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards make special exceptions to the terms of the ordinances in harmony with its general purpose and intent and in accordance with general or specific rules therein contained and provide that any property owner aggrieved by the action of the council in the adoption of such regulations and restrictions may petition the said board of adjustment direct to modify regulations and restrictions as applied to such property owners.

The board of adjustment shall consist of five members each to be appointed for a term of five years, excepting that when the board shall first be created one member shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year. Members shall be removable for cause by the appointing authority upon writ-

ten charges and after public hearing. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant.

The board shall adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this act. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the board may determine. Such chairman, or in his absence, the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed in the office of the board and shall be a public record.

Appeals to the board of adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the municipality affected by any decision of the administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time as provided by the rules of the board by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board of adjustment a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the board of adjustment after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay would in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the board of adjustment or by a court of record on application on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

The board of adjustment shall have the following powers:

(1) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this act or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) To hear and decide special exceptions to the terms of the ordinance upon which such board is required to pass under such ordinance.

(3) To authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions a literal endorcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship, and so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done.

In exercising the above mentioned powers such board may, in conformity with the provisions of this act, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

The concurring vote of three members of the board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of Note: The word "endorcement" in line 59 evidently should be "enforcement".

any such administrative official, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance or to effect any variation in such ordinance.

Any person or persons, jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the board of adjustment under the provisions of this act, or any taxpayer, or any officer, department, board or bureau of the municipality, may present to a court of record a petition, duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within thirty days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board.

Upon the presentation of such petition, the court may allow a writ of certiorari directed to the board of adjustment to review such decision of the board of adjustment and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be made and served upon the relator's attorney, which shall not be less than ten days and may be extended by the court. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order.

The board of adjustment shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by such writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified.

If upon the hearing which shall be tried de novo it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review.

Costs shall not be allowed against the board, unless it shall appear to the court that it acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from.

All issues in any proceedings under this section shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings.

- SEC. 8. Action to restrain. In case any building or structure is erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, converted or maintained; or any building, structure or land is used in violation of this act or of any ordinance or other regulation made under authority conferred thereby, the council, in addition to other remedies, may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, conversion, maintenance or use, to restrain, correct or abate such violation, to prevent the occupancy of said building, structure or land, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct, business or use in or about such premises.
- SEC. 9. Priority of statutes. Wherever the regulations made under authority of this act require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, or require a lower height of building or less

number of stories, or require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are required in any other statute or local ordinance or regulation, the provisions of 7 the regulations made under authority of this act shall govern.

Wherever the provisions of any other statute or local ordinance or regulation require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, or require a lower height of building or a less number of stories, or require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are required by the regulations made under authority of this act, the provisions of such statute 13 or local ordinance or regulation shall govern.

- Applicability of statutes. When any city or town shall 2 have taken advantage of and proceeded under the provisions of this act 3 then chapter 138 of the acts of the 37th general assembly and acts amendatory thereof shall be no longer operative as to such city or 5 town.
- SEC. 11. Publication clause. This act, being deemed of immediate 1 2 importance, shall take effect and be in force when published in the 3 Des Moines Capital and the Des Moines Register, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 24, A. D. 1923.

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I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Des Moines Capital April 25, 1923, and the Des Moines Register April 26, 1923. W. C. RAMSAY, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 135

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

H. F. 379

AN ACT to amend section one (1) and to repeal section four (4) of chapter one hundred nine (109), acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly (S. C. C. 4219 and 4219-a2), relating to election of officers of cities under the commission form of government.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Repeal. That section four (4), chapter one hundred 1 and nine (109) acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly be and the 2 same is hereby repealed.
- SEC. 2. Grouping of departments. That chapter 109, acts of the thirty-ninth general assembly be and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the phrase, "superintendent of accounts and 3 finances, and parks and public property" wherever it appears in said act and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase, "superintendent of accounts, finances and public safety"; also, by striking from section one (1) of said act the phrase, "superintendent of public safety and streets and public improvements" wherever it therein appears and by inserting in lieu thereof the phrase, "superintendent of parks, 9
- public property, streets and improvements"; also, by striking from